

# THE DIAL

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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
A PRINCE OF INTERVIEWERS. Percy F. Bicknell . . . . .	141
COMMUNICATION . . . . .	144
Montaigne and Italian Music. Grace Norton.	
MEMORIALS OF AN ENGLISH PAINTER. Edith Kellogg Duntun . . . . .	145
THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICANISM. Joseph Jastrow . . . . .	147
MILITARY RULE AND NATIONAL EXPANSION. Frederic Austin Ogg . . . . .	151
THE POETRY OF MR. SWINBURNE. William Morton Payne . . . . .	152
STRUGGLES IN THE WORLD OF SUFFERING. Charles Richmond Henderson . . . . .	155
Devine's The Principles of Relief.—Organized Labor and Capital.—Ghent's Mass and Class.—Hunter's Poverty.—Smith's Working with the People.—Miss Kellor's Out of Work.—Free's Seven Years' Hard.	
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS . . . . .	156
A bachelor and his books.—The birthplace of Savonarola.—Pithy essays on literary subjects.—An Ohio regiment in the Civil War.—A scientific biography of Jesus.—Memoirs of a French dragoon officer.—The problems of modern industrialism.—Animal stories by an Indian.—An English monarch's adventures.—Facts for the collector of old furniture.	
NOTES . . . . .	159
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS . . . . .	160
LIST OF NEW BOOKS . . . . .	160

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Let us, if we choose, credit all that has been said of Boswell's delightfully naïve exhibition of his own idiosyncrasies. Miss Burney has described his worshipful attention whenever the great Doctor began to speak. At such times Boswell so concentrated his entire thought and energy upon his idol that he would not even answer questions from others. His eyes goggled with eagerness, his listening ear almost touched the Doctor's shoulder, his mouth fell ajar as if to drink in every slightest syllable, and he appeared to listen to the great man's very breathings as if they had some mystical meaning. He took every opportunity to edge himself close to Johnson's side, even at table, and was sometimes ordered imperiously back to his place like a faithful but obtrusive spaniel. In his desire to form his mind after the Johnsonian model, he went so far at times as to out-Johnson the original. His assumption of a more than Johnsonian contempt for women is indicated in a reply to Mrs. Knowles, the Quaker, who had expressed a hope that the sexes would be equal



in another world. 'That is too ambitious,' he said. 'We might as well desire to be equal with the angels.' Even the Johnsonese idiom he succeeded to some extent in making his own. When a distinction was drawn between moral and physical necessity, Boswell thus expounded the matter,—'Alas, sir, they come both to the same thing. You may be as hard bound by chains when covered by leather as when the iron appears.' It was an odd freak of his that once made him refrain from writing to Johnson for a long time, to see whether his correspondent would finally be induced to write first. The older man grew uneasy at this strange silence, though he shrewdly suspected its cause, and upon Boswell's confession gave him a piece of his mind. 'Remember that all tricks are knavish or childish, and that it is as foolish to make experiments upon the constancy of a friend as upon the chastity of a wife.' A comical aping of his master's exemplary morality reveals itself now and then. While suffering grievous prickings of conscience for what he admits to have been highly reprehensible conduct, he allays the smart by summoning up pictures of his future blameless deportment. Viewing himself as already reformed for the rest of his days, he glows with prospective virtue and thus rhapsodizes in a letter to his friend Temple, who had sent him a bit of excellent advice,—'My warm imagination looks forward with great complacency on the sobriety, the healthfulness, and worth of my future life.' The pious platitudes that sprinkle his pages are highly amusing, and so is his frank record of Johnson's wholesome advice that he should 'clear his mind of cant.'

Recognizing all that is laughable and all that is indicative of weakness and vanity in such revelations as the foregoing, we may yet find much that is admirable in Boswell both as a man and as a writer, both as a faithful friend and as a keen observer. However often he may have disregarded, merely from excess of animal spirits, the apostolic injunction to give no offense, he certainly showed an exemplary unwillingness to take offense. The harsh rebuffs he received from Johnson at the very outset would have alienated a man possessed of that smallness of mind and that petty vanity so generally ascribed to our undaunted biographer. Drawn like iron to the magnet, he was stoutly determined not to mind a rude repulse of his first awkward overtures. It was at Davies's bookshop, a place thenceforth sanctified to Boswell, that the two first met. Davies announced the great man's 'awful approach,' and Boswell nerved himself for the ordeal. An unfortunate apology for his Scotch birth brought him snub number one. Then, when Johnson had com-

plained to Davies of Garrick's refusing him an order to the theatre for old Miss Williams, Boswell, watching for a chance to join in the conversation, exclaimed, 'Oh, sir, I cannot think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you.' 'Sir,' replied the other, with a stern look, 'I have known David Garrick longer than you have done, and I know no right you have to talk with me on the subject.' But in a day or two Boswell was on friendly terms with Johnson. 'Poh, poh!' said the Doctor, with a complacent smile, on being reminded of what had passed at the first meeting, 'never mind these things. Come to me as often as you can. I shall be glad to see you.' Balm to his wounded vanity it was not in Boswell's nature to refuse, although, after one especially outrageous affront, we find him protesting, in terms that won the master's admiration for their happy picturesqueness, 'I don't care how often or how high Johnson tosses me when only friends are present, for then I fall on soft ground; but I do not like falling on stones, which is the case when enemies are present.' The Doctor's commendation of this image sufficed to atone for the rudeness that had evoked it; and though he allowed himself to toss and gore his follower, he insisted that others should treat him well. It was Johnson's command that effected the Scotchman's election to the Club, the dictator having made it known that until Boswell was admitted no other new member should be added.

Leslie Stephen, in his admirable life of Johnson, long ago pointed out some of the qualities that made Boswell 'a prince of interviewers' before the interviewer as we know him was so much as dreamt of. A few of these personal traits it may be not unprofitable or uninteresting to recall. 'Perhaps,' says Stephen, 'the fundamental quality in Boswell's character was his intense capacity for enjoyment. He was, as Mr. Carlyle puts it, "gluttonously fond of whatever would yield him a little solacement, were it only of a stomache character."' Like his idol, he frankly enjoyed the pleasures of the table. 'For my part,' was Johnson's declaration, 'I mind my belly very studiously and very carefully; for I look upon it that he who does not mind his belly will hardly mind anything else.' In somewhat the same vein Boswell acknowledges, 'I am myself a lover of wine, and therefore curious to hear whatever is remarkable concerning drinking'; and he was always delighted when he could induce Johnson to discuss the matter ethically, statistically, and philosophically. Now it is this curiosity that seems to me the 'fundamental quality' of Boswell the biographer. It was a prime essential to the production of his marvellously 'speaking' likeness of the master. 'A generous and elevated



mind,' he quotes from the oracle, 'is distinguished by nothing more certainly than an eminent degree of curiosity,'—a sentiment, it may be noted, that reappears in various form in the pages of the 'Rambler.' We are, then, to credit our much-ridiculed Boswell with a hunger of the mind corresponding to his less praiseworthy animal appetite. It was an insatiable curiosity, often degenerating into a childish inquisitiveness, and at times it provoked its chief object to an impatient outburst of protest. 'I will not be baited with what and why,' exclaimed poor Johnson one day in desperation. 'Why is a cow's tail long? Why is a fox's tail bushy?' The following, also, must have been called forth after the master had been badgered beyond endurance by his affectionate disciple,—'My regard for you is greater almost than I have words to express; but I do not choose to be always repeating it. Write it down in the first leaf of your pocket-book, and never doubt it again.' At another time, when Boswell was cross-examining a third person about Johnson in his presence,—'Sir,' he cried, in petulant remonstrance, 'you have but two subjects, yourself and me. I am sick of both.' But Boswell was irrepressible. Once when the two were querying how best to induce a friend to leave London, Johnson said in revenge for some previous offense, 'Nay, sir, we'll send you to him. If your presence doesn't drive a man out of his house, nothing will.' Yet the 'unspeakable Scot' stuck to his victim like a leech, and continued to pry into the minutest details of the great man's habits and peculiarities, even pushing his investigations as far as the subject of nightcaps and begging to know why his idol never wore one. It seems to have been a subject of absorbing interest to him. He also noted, with painstaking accuracy, that though Johnson abstained from milk one fast-day, he did not reject it when put into his cup. The lexicographer's whistlings and puffings, and his way of saying 'too-too-too,' were all conscientiously recorded; and on one memorable occasion persistence surpassed itself and won a bet by hazarding the inquiry of Johnson what he did with certain scraped bits of orange-peel that he had been observed to treasure up for purposes unknown. Curiosity in this instance was not gratified, but it certainly was carried to an extent that would have made its possessor invaluable to the modern newspaper as an interviewer.

To be sure, there is much that is unattractive in this eagerness for information, in season and out of season; but it was accompanied by such innocence of offense, such unfeigned good-humor, and, above all, has resulted so greatly to the advantage of Boswell's readers, that it

would be ungrateful and unfair to censure him too severely. Burke paid his amiable qualities a curious compliment when he said of him that he had so much good-humor naturally it was scarcely a virtue. Most vain persons are vain of fancied endowments; Boswell takes innocent delight in his real peculiarities, and thinks himself so charming an object as to need no disguise. There is no false shame, no pompous regard for imagined dignity, but as cheerful a readiness to join in a laugh at himself as at his neighbor. Though the joke be at his own expense, it is none the less worth relating. 'I owned to Johnson,' he tells us, in a frank discussion of his own foibles, 'that I was occasionally troubled with a fit of narrowness.' 'Why, sir,' was the reply, 'so am I. But I do not tell it.' The excellence of the implied advice, we may gratefully note, was lost on our amusing Bozzy. Other pleasantries of this sort are easily turned up in Boswell's pages. Music, he once confided to Johnson, affected him intensely, producing 'alternate sensations of pathetic dejection, so that I was ready to shed tears, and of daring resolution so that I was inclined to rush into the thickest of the battle,'—a battle, of course, that was purely hypothetical. 'Sir,' replied the other, 'I should never hear it, if it made me such a fool.' On another occasion Boswell expressed a wish to fly to the woods or retire into a desert, a disposition promptly checked by one of Johnson's customary gibes at the considerable extent of easily accessible desert in Scotland.

According to Johnson, Boswell was 'the best travelling companion in the world.' Imperturbable good-humor and an unfailing ingenuity and resourcefulness in making talk—and conversation was to Johnson the worthiest occupation of a rational being—combined to make the lively Scotchman a very acceptable comrade for the older man. 'If, sir, you were shut up in a castle and a new-born baby with you, what would you do?' was one of Boswell's silence-breakers—ludicrous and well-nigh witless, no doubt, but still welcome to one whose greatest horror was the undisturbed companionship of his own thoughts. Any remark, however trivial, any expedient however absurd, was justifiable if it could but serve to draw Johnson out; and it is with something of Shakespeare's art that our biographer has contrived to make his hero paint his own portrait. In his report of others' conversation Boswell never misses the point of a story, but never thrusts it on our notice. The gist of one dialogue after another is deftly noted, and there are few irrelevances in his rapidly moving narrative. Just the stroke needed to indicate character or to make clear a possible obscurity is adroitly put in, and we

pass to something else. The story is so naturally told that we almost imagine it to have told itself, the writer serving as little more than a phonograph to be spoken into by his various characters. It is the art that conceals art. If any one questions this, let him, as Leslie Stephen suggests, try to put into writing, within the same compass, the pith of a brilliant conversation. Not only the humble offices of memory, but the higher qualities of artistic selection and representation went into those paragraphs of club talk and coffee-house discussion. Those who regard the chronicler of these conversations as nothing but a toady, an echo, a blind worshipper of his idol, should read again what he says of Johnson's anonymous pamphlet, written at the request of the government from which he received his pension, on 'Taxation no Tyranny; an Answer to the Resolutions and Address of the American Congress.' 'Of this performance,' declares the biographer, 'I avoided to talk with him; for I had now formed a clear and settled opinion, that the people of America were well warranted to resist a claim that their fellow-subjects in the mother-country should have the entire command of their fortunes, by taxing them without their own consent. . . . Positive assertion, sarcastical severity, and extravagant ridicule, which he himself reprobated as a test of truth, were united in this rhapsody.'

Boswell was the first biographer in his kind, and he remains so far the greatest that, as Macaulay says, no one has yet successfully competed for second place. But for him, moreover, it is possible that we might never have had, in anything like their present form, such works as Lockhart's Scott, and Trevelyan's Macaulay, and Froude's elaborate though not wholly judicious attempt to picture the prophet of Cheyne Row. Not merely a remarkable degree of self-subordination, but also a staunch adherence to truth, regardless of remonstrances, went to the production of our great biography. 'I will not make my tiger a cat to please anybody,' declared Boswell when Hannah More entreated him to soften some of the burly Doctor's asperities. Toning down, he instinctively felt, would depress the lights as well as the shadows. We should not be so deeply affected by Johnson's kinder qualities did we not see them often masked by an irritability that meant only a manly nature's unwillingness to reveal the underlying tenderness of heart. And all this we owe to one who, in writing his life of the master, counted it time well spent 'to run half over London in order to fix a date correctly'; one who, in Carlyle's words, 'out of the fifteen millions that then lived and had bed and board in the British islands . . . has provided us with a greater pleasure than any other individ-

ual at whose cost we now enjoy ourselves, perhaps has done us a greater service than can be specially attributed to more than two or three.'

PERCY F. BICKNELL.

## COMMUNICATION.

### MONTAIGNE AND ITALIAN MUSIC.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

In her article on Montaigne in the issue of THE DIAL for February 1, Dr. Mary Augusta Scott has accepted in one instance (and possibly in two) a mistake in Mr. Waters's translation of Montaigne's Journal of travel, which is perhaps worth correcting. She quotes Montaigne (using the words of Mr. Waters's translation) as saying that near Florence 'the peasants have lutes in their hands, and the pastoral songs of Ariosto on their lips.' What Montaigne wrote (he was then writing in Italian) was that he was struck with three things: one being 'di veder questi contadini il liuto in mano, e fin alle pastorelle [the shepherdesses] l'Ariosto in boccho.' There are no 'pastoral songs' ascribed to Ariosto.

The other error is more difficult to clear away. Montaigne says: 'Les instrumans sont en toutes les boutiques jusques aus ravaudurs des carrefours des rues.' Mr. Waters translates these words as follows: 'There is a musical instrument in every shop, even in the stocking-darners at the corner of the street.' It is hardly conceivable that Montaigne wrote of 'shops' of the stocking-darners, and described such shops as being at 'the corners of streets.' 'Ravauteur' has other meanings beside that of mender of clothes or darning of stockings. Nicot, in his Dictionary, after defining it by 'Sarcinator,' adds: 'Et par metaphore Ravauteur est dit celuy qui ne scait ce qu'il die, le propos duquel est tout rappetassé, et celuy qui ne fait rien à droiet ni à propos.' And Cotgrave essentially translates this by, 'A Botcher; also an idle or ignorant speaker, one that either confounds or understands not what he says; or one that neither does nor says ought rightly.'

In this, or in a kindred sense, Montaigne seems to use the word in his essay 'De la Phisionomie': 'Sans peine et sans suffisance, ayant mille volumes de livres autour de moy . . . j'emprunteray presentement s'il me plaist, d'une douzaine de tels ravauteurs, gens que je ne feuillette guiere, dequoy enrichir le traicté de la Phisionomie.'

It is in this sense, which continued in use in the next century, and is defined by Littré as 'Celui qui ne dit que des balivernes,' that the word in Montaigne's journal is perhaps to be interpreted, and the passage—which follows a notice of 'improvisatori'—may be translated: 'Instruments are in all the shops and even [in the hands of] the idle talkers at the street corners.'

But if the simple significance of darners be preferred, we may be reminded of the 'old and plain' song of 'the spinsters and the knitters in the sun.'

GRACE NORTON.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 18, 1905.

## The New Books.

### MEMORIALS OF AN ENGLISH PAINTER.\*

A life of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, written by his widow, bids fair, on theoretical grounds, to be a performance of doubtful value. The Pre-Raphaelite painters have already been thoroughly exploited by skilful hands. The career of either Rossetti or Morris furnishes a far more dramatic point of departure than the less eccentric and less varied one of Burne-Jones. There is, too, the danger of sentimentality and of rhapsodical criticism, as well as of more disagreeable disclosures about Rossetti, and more irritation over Ruskin's peculiar methods of making and unmaking friendships. On the other hand, we may expect from Lady Burne-Jones intimate knowledge and sympathetic understanding, which, if good judgment and skilful manipulation are added, should produce a delightful memorial of a fascinating coterie.

It is only fair to Lady Burne-Jones to say at once that she has avoided every pitfall that lay along her path, and has made the most of every pleasure that the excursion afforded. She has transcribed all the joy of living and working, the buoyant enthusiasm, and the vivid, many-sided interest in men and things, which were characteristic of her husband and his friends. She has been reserved where reserve was desirable; and her partiality for her subject has never led her into bathos. As for the little touch of affectation in the account of her first acquaintance with her husband and the early days of their marriage, it only adds a bit of quaintness to the narrative. She thoroughly appreciates the vivacity and color of her husband's conversation and letters, and uses his notes and correspondence, and those of his old acquaintances, to brighten and vivify her own by no means unpleasing style. So one's doubts are speedily dissipated, and supplanted by thorough enjoyment of a remarkable piece of biography.

The memorial is in two copiously-illustrated volumes, of which the first contains at once the best and the worst of Lady Burne-Jones's work. The account of Burne-Jones's family, and of his childhood and school-life, is too long. It has the interest that belongs to any close study of alert, open-minded boyhood; further than that it is commonplace, and a large part of the space accorded to it could have been spent to better advantage on later and more unique experiences. But once the Oxford days are reached, with their splendid enthusiasms, their almost defiant

challenge to life to show forth the best that is in it, their fine achievements of friendship with men and books,—once Lady Burne-Jones begins upon Oxford, the reader's interest is quickened. And it never wanes until the second volume is finished; although the later years, crowded with vast undertakings and panoramic with famous personages, lack the special charm of the earlier days. Then Ruskin was a god to be worshipped from afar, Rossetti a giant, Morris a hero, the world a place to sketch in, and a sketch the absorbing work of a lifetime.

At Oxford Burne-Jones saw much of a talented set of Pembroke college men from his home town of Birmingham, but his sun rose and set by William Morris. Both men came to the university with the definite purpose of entering the church. Both were bitterly disappointed in the religious life of their college and the state of the episcopacy. Both loved art and poetry, and together they discovered the 'Morte d'Arthur,' fell under the spell of Poe's mysticism, dabbled in mesmerism and church polemics, and read Tennyson, Thackeray, Kingsley, Chaucer, and above all Ruskin.

One morning Morris brought Ruskin's newly-published 'Edinburgh Lectures' to Burne-Jones's rooms, and then, to quote from the latter,

'Everything was put aside until he read it all through to me. And there we first saw about the Pre-Raphaelites, and there I first saw the name of Rossetti. So for many a day after that we talked of little else but paintings which we had never seen, and saddened the lives of our Pembroke friends.'

Shortly afterwards, some of the work of Millais was shown at Oxford, 'and then,' Burne-Jones says, 'we knew.' During his first years at the university he had cherished the notion of forming a clerical Brotherhood, composed of himself, Morris, and the Pembroke set, which should live and work in the heart of the London slums. But when he decided that painting was his destined career, and Morris made choice of architecture, the idea of the Brotherhood was gradually abandoned; or rather it was modified, taking shape in such projects as the joint editorship of the 'Oxford and Cambridge Magazine,' and later in the partnership decorating of the walls of the Oxford Union, or in the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner and Co. And its mission was not to save men's souls, but to mend their minds, by giving them new ideals of truth and beauty.

In 1855 both Morris and Burne-Jones left Oxford, the latter without waiting to get his degree. The next year (1856) Lady Burne-Jones styles 'Annus Mirabilis.' Early in its course came the beginning of acquaintance with

\* MEMORIALS OF EDWARD BURNE-JONES. By G. B.-J. In two volumes. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Co.



Ruskin. This is Burne-Jones's account, contained in a note to a friend:

'I'm not Ted any longer, I'm not E. C. B. Jones now—I've dropped my personality—I'm a correspondent with RUSKIN, and my future title is "the man who wrote to Ruskin and got an answer by return." I can better draw my feelings than describe them, and better symbolize them than either.'

And below is a drawing of himself prostrate before an aureoled figure intended for Ruskin.

A little later came the meeting with Rossetti. Wishing to know how the man looked who had drawn the 'Maids of Elfenmere' and written 'The Blessed Damsel,' Burne-Jones went to a lecture at the Working Men's College, and by the good-fellowship prevailing there secured not only the sight he coveted, but an introduction also, and following that an invitation to Rossetti's studio by Blackfriars Bridge. Writing to a friend shortly after this visit, Rossetti speaks of 'a certain youthful Jones, one of the nicest young fellows in—Dreamland.' His liking rapidly ripened into intimacy. Morris and Burne-Jones drew and painted and watched the master paint in Rossetti's studio, and went with him to see the Brownings, and the Prinsep of Little Holland House, with whom Watts was then living, and frequently to the theatre. But if the play did not suit Rossetti, they were dragged summarily away, 'which through worship of him we always assented to obediently, though much wanting to know how the story ended. And sometimes we roamed the streets and sometimes went back to Blackfriars to Gabriel's rooms and sat till three or four in the morning, reading and talking.'

Rossetti was very encouraging about Burne-Jones's work. After having seen his drawings, he refused to allow the younger artist to spend his time in learning the mechanical art of wood-engraving; and he insisted that Morris also should abandon architecture and take up painting, as the best medium for expressing the poetry he had in him. Poetry, Rossetti declared, had almost run its course in England, but painting was still an unknown art there, and the next Keats ought to be a painter.

So Morris painted, but his versatile genius also turned to wood-carving, and it was at this time too that he began designing furniture. When the two friends moved into their famous apartment at Red Lion Square, the chairs and tables were made after Morris's designs, and painted by him and Burne-Jones and Rossetti with knights and ladies from Malory—'perfect marvels,' Burne-Jones calls them. Some four years later the Morrises moved into Red House, and it was from the necessity of furnishing and decorating this house, and the impossibility of buying any furniture or hangings that Morris could endure to live with, that the idea of a

manufactory of all things needed in household decoration took its rise.

By the end of 1856 Ruskin had become a patron and a dear friend. 'Today we are to go and see Ruskin,' Burne-Jones writes to Miss Sampson, his father's housekeeper. 'And after their return he goes on:

'Just come back from being with our hero for four hours—so happy we've been: he is so kind to us, calls us his dear boys and makes us feel like such old friends. Tonight he comes down to our rooms to carry off my drawing and show it to lots of people; tomorrow night he comes again, and every Thursday night the same—isn't that like a dream? Think of knowing Ruskin like an equal and being called his dear boys. Oh! he is so good and kind—better than his books, which are the best books in the world.'

The painting of the walls of the Oxford Union was Rossetti's project. In it he enlisted Burne-Jones, Morris, Arthur Hughes, Alexander Munro, the sculptor, Valentine Prinsep, who was studying with Watts, and half a dozen others, each of whom promptly abandoned whatever he was doing and went down to Oxford, because their adored Rossetti wished it. Mr. Prinsep gives a very vivid account of dining with Rossetti on the evening of his arrival.

'There I found Rossetti in a plum-coloured frock-coat, and a short, square man with spectacles and a vast mop of dark hair. I was cordially received. "Top," cried Rossetti, "let me introduce Val Prinsep." (Topsy was the name by which Morris—"that unnaturally and unnecessarily curly being"—was known among his intimates.)

"Glad, I'm sure," answered the man in spectacles, nodding his head, and then he resumed his reading of a large quarto. This was William Morris. Soon after, the door opened, and before it was half opened in glided Burne-Jones. "Ned," said Rossetti, who had been absently humming to himself, "I think you know Prinsep." The shy figure darted forward, the shy face lit up, and I was received with the kindly effusion which was natural to him.

'When dinner was over, Rossetti, humming to himself, as was his wont, rose from the table and proceeded to curl himself up on the sofa. "Top," he said, "read us one of your grinds." "No, Gabriel," answered Morris, "you have heard them all." "Never mind," said Rossetti, "here's Prinsep, who has never heard them, and besides, they are devilish good." "Very well, old chap," growled Morris, and having got his book he began to read in a sing-song chant some of the poems afterwards published in his first volume. . . . To this day, forty years after, I can still recall the scene: Rossetti on the sofa, with large, melancholy eyes fixed on Morris, the poet at the table reading and ever fidgeting with his watch-chain, and Burne-Jones working at a pen-and-ink drawing.

"Gold on her head and gold on her feet,  
And gold where the hems of her kirtle meet,  
And a golden girdle round my sweet,  
*Ah! qu'elle est belle La Marguerite!*"

still seems to haunt me. . . . I confess I returned to the Mitre with my brain in a whirl.'

In later years a great wall of melancholy surrounded Rossetti and shut him away from his friends, but they never lost their admira-



tion of the man in his prime and felt nothing but pity for the wreck he had made of his life. As time went on Ruskin also dropped away; but Morris never failed, and other friends came in to fill the vacant places,—the Gladstones, Du Maurier, Lady Leighton, Charles Eliot Norton and his family, and many more, besides the host of young artists to whom Burne-Jones never refused his advice and sympathy. And the pictures went on in never-ending succession. So, while the later years have less brilliancy and enthusiasm than the earlier ones, they are happy, ambitious, full of work and new hopes and new interests. As Burne-Jones's personality strengthened and he became more and more the centre of his own world, instead of Rossetti's satellite or Morris's friend, the stream of the biography narrows and deepens, to show more of his character and of his personal aims and methods of work.

Undoubtedly the most valuable thing about Lady Burne-Jones's work is the pleasant light it casts across the whole Pre-Raphaelite movement. Memoirs of Rossetti have tended to emphasize the sordid element in the lives of the circle, and the unbalanced element in their work. Biographies of Morris naturally emphasize their socialistic leanings, and the Arts and Crafts side of the movement. Burne-Jones's work was confined to the narrower field of painting, and he was even more closely associated with Rossetti than was Morris. Like Rossetti and most of the others of the circle, he was a poor man, harassed by the necessity for petty economies, as well as by continual ill-health,—privations of which Morris knew nothing,—yet there is nothing sordid in Lady Burne-Jones's outlook upon life. She tells a cheerful story, and makes her readers realize that it was the best, and not the worst, of Rossetti,—his greatness, not his eccentricity,—that his friends cared for; that there was nothing necessarily morbid or decadent in their love of beauty; and that if they did not attain to all they hoped for, they were the better for the aspiration. It is well for this view to be emphasized, particularly when it is done as convincingly as Lady Burne-Jones has managed to do it. There is no doubt about her sincerity; every page of her writing rings true.

Lady Burne-Jones wisely refrains from any attempt at criticizing her husband's work. In consonance with this decision, it is only suitable that the illustrations contained in the two volumes should consist of portraits of the family and their friends, and reproductions of sketches or early drawings. Thus the illustrations partake of the intimate character of the memoir, and add decidedly to its interest.

EDITH KELLOGG DUNTON.

#### THE PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICANISM.\*

Professor Muensterberg remarks that his book portraying 'The Americans' might appropriately have been given the title that heads the present review. Such philosophy is presented under four heads, to which are referred the inspiring motives that direct the interests, ideals, occupations, institutions, and character of the Americans, individually and collectively. These are the 'Spirit of Self-direction,' the 'Spirit of Self-Realization or Initiative,' the 'Spirit of Self-Perfection,' and the 'Spirit of Self-Assertion.' With symmetrical consistency these fourfold inspirations serve as the introductory chapters to the fourfold phases of American life,—Political, Economic, Intellectual, Social. The justification of this philosophical schedule, and the necessary harmonizing thereof with the course of events and with the present status of affairs in our puzzling democracy, give form and substance to the six hundred pages of the volume. Equally influential as a motive to the author's initiative is his frequently uttered conviction that of all peoples, the Americans and the Germans need to understand one another, should contribute coöperatively and sympathetically to the growth of culture, and should mutually receive and offer benefit on the basis of their distinctive civilizations. His labors are thus sustained by the conviction that they are to serve as a step toward this international consummation. Practically, the most efficient motive in shaping the volume has been the desire to furnish the German reader with a suitable account of the real nature of the American people, of their institutions, their problems, their mode of life, their interests, their culture. The work was written by the author in German for the Germans; just as his book entitled 'American Traits' was written in English for home consumption. The two treatises, we are informed, bear the complementary relation of a pair of stereoscopic pictures: the difference of their points of view resulting in an added realism of their combined effect. Apparently with some reluctance, the English translation has been authorized, and with some omissions—notably, and regrettably, the chapter on German-Americans, upon which topic the author's views would have received special consideration on the part of American readers—substantially reproduces the two volumes of the original. It is likewise to be regretted that the translator has felt his obligations to the original so literally as to force upon the English construction types of expression, orders of phrase-

\* THE AMERICANS. By Hugo Muensterberg, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University. Translated by Edwin B. Holt, Ph.D. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

ology, and modes of approach to statements, which the American's keen sense of form—a trait noted by the German-American author—finds peculiarly irritating.

Although the author sets forth that his concern is with 'the lasting forces and tendencies of American life,' and not with 'the problems of the day,' the distribution of the presentations themselves hardly supports this emphasis. Viewed objectively, the account of the political organization is most amply presented. The pervasive power of political parties, the functions of the executive, the mode of procedure and temper of Congress, the status of the judiciary, the complex relations of State and City to the Federal Government, form the natural components of American politics. With them are considered our internal and external political problems,—the dominance of the former and (until recently) the slight hold of the latter upon the political interest being sharply contrasted,—and also the special social and ethnological problems of our variously assorted population. A particularly incisive account of the indirect but effective way in which public opinion enters to make or mar the political game deserves honorable mention. The comprehensive and intensive absorption of the American people in industry and commerce must in every account constitute a vast and impressive aggregate. Statistics that impress and bewilder by their magnitude testify the more strikingly to latter-day strenuousness, by aid of the historical comparisons of the curve of progression through which the present status has been reached. As typical and important problems of our economic life the silver question, which has already acquired something of a bygone flavor, and those ominous realities, the tariff, the trusts, and the labor unions, are presented primarily in terms suited to Teutonic assimilation. With these obligations realized, Professor Muensterberg proceeds with a notably freer handling and more congenial manner, to set forth our status in regard to education, high and low, public and private, good and bad. A rather bare chapter on the achievements of science in America gives way to a far more sympathetic account of our literary tendencies, successes, and failures. The manner in which Americans express themselves in art, and live and move in religious tenets and activities, occupy chapters proportionate to these factors in American culture. Our social life is the most briefly disposed of; the introductory chapter requiring supplementing only by that most characteristic feature of Americanism, writ large in other than the society column, but here ungallantly entitled 'the self-assertion of women'; and by a portrayal of such aristocratic

tendencies as have survived the onslaught of our iconoclastic democracy.

By plan, selection of topics, and perspective of presentation, the work seems measurably suited to its objective purpose, that of carrying enlightenment to the many highways and byways of Germany, where conceptions of what really goes on in our midst, and notably of the motives and temper of the participants in the drama, are such as to cry out lustily for some vigorous corrective. On this score English readers are prepared to make proper allowances, bearing in mind that much of what is familiar and obvious is yet not superfluous when addressed to a foreign public. They cannot avoid, however, calling to mind the far more vigorous, discerning, and, to the Americans themselves, instructive account which Mr. Bryce has given, though in larger proportions, of the institutions of the American commonwealth. The comparison is provoked by the equally ambitious character of the present volume, and emphasizes how essentially the value of such an undertaking is dependent upon the temper of the artist, as well as upon his particular *metier* and technique. Viewed on its informational side, and yet regarding the critical discernment and vigor without which such presentation is stale and flat though possibly profitable, Mr. Bryce's work assumes a value to all readers, and ranks as an independent contribution; while to Professor Muensterberg's work must be assigned the more humble virtue of a fair suitability to German consumption.

In this aspect, however, although the author's talents and position make his conclusions worthy of distinct consideration, the volume does not demand, and is not likely to receive, a widely extended notice. The distinctive note thereof and the contention which it is certain to arouse have as yet been indicated in part only. The issue arises in regard to the pertinence of the philosophical key that is presented as unlocking the secret power-house of American thought and activity, and with regard to the judicial decisions which permeate through and through every topic considered in the several chapters. So much is this the case that the sensitive American reader leaves the volume with the feeling of having been unexpectedly liberated from the prisoner's stand; while the publishers (doubtless with no adequate authority) see fit to herald the volume as 'a vivisection of the American people so incisive, true, and interesting that every American will enjoy reading it.' As an offset, the author raises the query whether 'such a eulogy of Americanism before the Americans' will not unduly stimulate the spirit of self-satisfaction which may likewise be an American trait. Surely, in the present connection, eulogy

and vivisection are equally out of place. The question is not whether a critical estimate of American ways and contributions is a legitimate or desirable matter, but wholly whether the particular form of holding things in the balance, which dominates this volume, can or does result in any useful or helpful service. That it interferes essentially with the successful ministration to the several functions which the book was planned to serve, seems clear enough. While the positing of a philosophic Americanism and the persistent application of the odium of comparison are in themselves questionable proceedings, equally in regard to the purposes of the author and to the convictions of the reader, the main issue is as to the intrinsic value of such philosophy and of such judicial findings as are here handed down. The philosophy helps the reader little, if at all, and certainly weakens, when it seriously affects, the presentation. Fortunately it frequently does little more than furnish the author with a series of categories by means of which dominant American traits — the significance of which at times lies in other directions — are referred back to one or other of the fourfold motives. If one drops the philosophy, and plainly sets forth the variety of characteristic ways, pleasant and unpleasant, in which the fundamental American independence of thought and action disports itself, the same end is accomplished and nothing lost. That certain traits and tendencies are expressible in terms of these categories, the author has shown; but that these have in themselves any explanatory or illuminating power does certainly not appear. Yet this objection could be ignored, did not Professor Muensterberg insist that in the potency of these four arch-characters of *homo Americanus* lies all hope of identifying and comprehending this interesting new-world specimen.

If the philosophy may be dismissed as of slight efficiency, yet not detracting from the merits of the work except through its needless obtrusiveness, the same leniency of judgment cannot be extended to the array of positive pronouncements in which the work abounds. That certain, indeed that many, of the positions taken are in their salient features sound, and that real distinctions are shrewdly observed, the acumen of the author guarantees. The idealism of American life is particularly well noticed; though even here love of contrast carries the point into quite inappropriate fields. One feels, too, a greater confidence in those judgments that repeat the verdict of the author's previous volume — '*American Traits*' — and bring with them no necessity of speaking *pro* to one public and *con* to another. One is grateful when Professor Muensterberg points out the haphazard

make-up and wastefulness of our direction of the educational machinery, and has in pleasant memory his memorable article in '*The Atlantic Monthly*' on '*School Reform*.' When he points out the obvious feebleness of the American drama, and is compelled to admit that it reflects little of that striving for self-perfection which pervades Americanism, we again respond with a chastened '*Amen*.' When he indicates the dangers of a too rapidly established dominance of feminine ways of thinking, he finds a public that appreciates without distorting his caution, even as it questions the need of it. When he indicates — as so many have done before him — as one of the serious shortcomings of our aggressive democracy, the tendency to overlook really great men and to magnify complacent bourgeois leaders, we realize that a vital weakness has been laid bare. This type of criticism so far as it is sympathetically and fairly presented — and on this score little fault is to be found — is sure to meet with a fair reception, even when the manner of indicating these weaknesses is not particularly acceptable to the American type of receptivity. These are in the main fairly definite questions in regard to the nature of the cultural tendencies which we collectively exhibit, and which the observant stranger in our midst is likely to note.

The type of judgment, the fault of omission and commission, which is distinctively more certain to arouse protest and antagonism is not so easy to indicate. The change becomes apparent when the discussion shifts from the indications of objective failings to subjective motives, from what we do and how we do it to that inner perspective of considerations that eventually determines action. It is in these attempts to read back of the tendencies and behind the records what is bred in the bone and graven in the heart of the American that the author's foreign spectacles — even though refitted in America and accustomed to the vagaries of our atmosphere — render inefficient his psychological astuteness. It is on this score that the candid critic, however favorably disposed towards Professor Muensterberg's able and good-tempered effort, cannot avoid the responsibility of indicating that, from the American point of view, the distinctive features of the volume carry but little of conviction or enlightenment. This verdict conveys with it no intimation of deficiency on the part of the author, except in regard to temperamental and hereditary traits. A less able man might well have written a book of richer insight: for it is notably true that this art of national delineation demands qualities of temperament even more than of training. The contrast of attitude may be illustrated by referring once more to the philosophic scheme in which



the present exposition finds its guidance. In the Teutonic mind this fourfold partitioning of American traits and its apparent fitness to the situation arouses distinct gratification. In the American as in the English mind, it merely arouses suspicion; and the American writer, finding himself inclined to fall in love with these categorical muses, becomes scrupulously cautious to prevent any unseemly subservience to so symmetrically perfect an ideal. The German writer points the finger of emphasis to it in his preface; the American writer would use the same space to explain or apologize for his hesitant willingness to use the scheme at all.

It is but fair that further instances should be indicated of the failure of the author's temperamentally guided insight to lead him aright through the mazes of the American character. Any transition from an objective description of institutions to a subjective delineation of character is particularly difficult in America on account of the many varieties of typical Americans. Professor Muensterberg tells us that he is presenting 'a study of the Americans as the best of them are, and as the others should wish to be.' As a matter of fact he is frequently describing types that are not suggested by this characterization. And yet he misses the inner significance of this very variety itself, — a variety that will not lend itself to the type of formula here regarded as dominant. It is quite the same tendency that leads him to posit Washington as the political capital, New York as the commercial, and Boston as the intellectual. Apart from the inevitable concentration of national politics at the capital, these differentiations are misleading. If America were Europeanised, we would of necessity have commercial and intellectual capitals. The significant fact about us is that these things are not centralised; and the insistence of the intellectual superiority of Boston, like the recurrent glorification of the members of the Harvard faculty, cannot but arouse a smile where it does not call up a less charitable emotion. For the type of national portraiture that is here attempted, the American simply will not — though possibly he should — obey the rules of the game. The result is that the diversity of American character is slighted, and that the type held up as dominant to the inquisitive German is distinctively misleading. It carries with it little of the quality of a portrait from the living model, but rather the conventionalised academic grouping of features that has its source in a prejudiced mental photograph.

Specifically does it fail by lack of comprehension of the underlying sterling English group of ideas and modes of reaction which still constitute the core of Americanism. The

point would bear elaboration. In spite of the many variations, the intrinsically English temper of our civilization is most effective. Had this trait been appreciated, there would have appeared as ample reason to provide for a chapter on self-restraint as for any of the four other types of self-conditioned motives. American self-restraint is not English self-restraint; but it serves as a common differentium when the American is to be contrasted with the German or the Frenchman. The same insistence on this factor of good form and of propriety in the conduct of affairs, the same prominence of the ideals of a 'gentleman,' pervade American and English life; and — as a single instance — make impossible those frequent relations of personal hostility that mar the high regard that Americans cherish for the German academician. These traits are deep-seated; they are difficult to bring to the surface. But it is their omission that imparts the unreality to the portrait. And, once more, there is a failure to understand that the American is facile in importing and grafting foreign products to native growths, but has no intention of absorbing these into his mode of life. What we borrow is so vastly different in its effect upon the national temperament from what we inherit and what we develop. American ladies import their finery from Paris, but without thereby becoming in the least Gallic in appearance or in outlook on things in general. The leaders of the intellectual life and in the world of commerce make use of ideas and processes that are made in Germany, but they show nothing Teutonic in their intellectual make-up. The expert may recognize the foreign traits in the transplanted fruit, but the soil by which the tree grows is thoroughly American.

It is for like reasons that Professor Muensterberg's practical mission seems equally hopeless of result. The German and the American are likely to continue to feel such measure of attraction and repulsion for one another as they now cherish; and no indication, however justified and adequate, of their community of interests and ideals, will alter the effectiveness of those temperamental qualities that — one may acknowledge with regret — do form a considerable obstacle between the mutual understanding of German and American. In this estrangement and national incompatibility, the American finds himself not alone; but often discovers with surprise how the same feeling, though differently motivated, is shared by so many other of the dominant nations of Europe.

While acknowledging gratefully and admiringly the objective service which this volume is to perform in the German community, the self-assertive American cannot refrain from express-



ing with regret but with conviction his inability to endorse the judicial pronouncements or the philosophic standpoint of Professor Muensterberg's 'The Americans.' It is possible that we lack the gift to see ourselves as others see us; but we cannot candidly laud the lifelikeness of the portrait when we are introduced into its presence.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

#### MILITARY RULE AND NATIONAL EXPANSION.\*

From the organization of the Northwest Territory in the days of the Confederation, to the events of the past few years resulting from the Spanish war, the United States has pursued a fairly consistent, even though not arbitrarily designed, course of territorial expansion. With an energetic and growing population, and with vast stretches of productive lands ever just across the borders, this aspect of our national history has been clearly inevitable. It may well be questioned whether we have need to acquire landed possessions across the seas; but that we have, or soon shall have, a real use for all the territories contiguous with our own which we have annexed during the past hundred years, will hardly be disputed by anyone, even though methods employed, as in the case of the Mexican cessions, may not be regarded as always distinctly creditable.

It is a curious fact that in the mass of literature, more or less worthy, that has grown up about the subject of American expansion, one very important phase of the process has until recently been almost totally neglected. The political, the constitutional, the diplomatic, and the commercial aspects of territorial acquisition have been pretty well worked out, but as a rule the strictly administrative policies and principles involved have been dealt with by writers only incidentally, or at least with reference merely to single cases of annexation. There has been no well-grounded attempt at systematic treatment of the subject as a whole. The need for such a piece of work is now in part supplied by Dr. David Y. Thomas's 'History of Military Government in newly acquired Territory of the United States,' a doctoral dissertation of rather unusual merit recently submitted to the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.

The proposed scope of Dr. Thomas's monograph should be made clear before judgment is passed. By purchase, conquest, occupation,

and partition, the United States has acquired foreign territory on about a dozen different occasions. Usually (the cases of Texas and Hawaii being the main exceptions) territory acquired in any of these ways has been compelled to pass through a transition stage intervening between the occupation of it by the officials and troops of the United States and the definite organization of it into 'territories' in the technical sense. During this transition stage, when the authority of previous owners and claimants had been cut off and that of the United States could be asserted only through temporary agents, such annexed domains have been held under what is commonly known as Military Government. What Dr. Thomas set out to do, and what he may be said to have done with a good degree of success, was to start with Louisiana in 1803 and make a survey of all our annexations of territory with respect to the theory and practice of military government as applied during this preparatory stage by the executive power of the United States. The result, therefore, is not a history of American expansion in general, or of American military government in general, but a pointed presentation of the part which military government has played in the intervals, usually brief, between the stationing of commandants by the President in annexed territories and the placing of these territories on a civil basis by action of Congress. The task of preparing such a study, as the author conceived it, involved not only a consideration of the legal status of new territory and the legal basis for military government and its various administrative activities, but also a description of the actual management of new acquisitions from the time of occupation until the organization of territorial or state governments.

The fullest and most valuable part of the book is that dealing with the four great acquisitions of Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico, and California. The preliminary governments of a military character established in these regions are discussed with a very satisfactory appreciation of existing conditions and with a clear conception of the larger political and constitutional bearings of the system. The treatment of military rule in other annexed territories,—Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Samoa, and the Panama Canal zone,—is much briefer, and on the whole less satisfactory. The author tells us that regarding these he deems it 'unnecessary, not to say improper, to go into details upon the same scale,' and that 'for the most part they must be left to the reader's memory of partisan accounts, or to the researches of a later historian when the air shall have cleared and the evidence shall be complete and accessible.' Notwithstanding the

\* A HISTORY OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN NEWLY ACQUIRED TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By David Yancey Thomas, Ph.D. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XX.). New York: The Macmillan Co.

spirit of scholarly caution here displayed, it would seem that more than two pages might profitably have been given to Alaska, and more than one to Hawaii. It is fair to say, however, that there is probably nowhere in print a better summary of military government in the Philippines and Porto Rico than that given us by Dr. Thomas.

The work throughout is based on the best of documentary materials, and these are referred to in the foot-notes with a fair degree of frequency. One cannot repress the feeling, however, that so elaborate a treatise on a subject of such general interest ought never to be published unaccompanied by a full and systematic bibliography. The index to the work, too, is rather inadequate. **FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.**

#### THE POETRY OF MR. SWINBURNE.\*

Singer last born of all the starry race  
Whose names make bright the heaven of English song,  
With words that should not do thee wholly wrong  
We fain would praise and thank thee for the grace  
Bestowed of all thy gifts, were not the space  
Of our slight verse too narrow for the throng  
Of grateful memories and emotions strong  
That cluster round thy name to find a place.

But we will bring thee tribute of our love,  
Because thy song has ever set above  
All things most cherished since the world began  
The priceless thing which gives to life its worth,  
Most sacred of the sacred things of earth,—  
The freedom of the body and soul of man.

It is a great satisfaction to have at last the complete poetical works of Mr. Swinburne in a uniform library edition. The foremost of living poets has long been held from his own in the estimate of the larger reading public by the fact that it has hitherto been almost impossible to view his work as a whole. The numerous and multiform books which have contained it have been difficult to obtain and almost prohibitive in price. The author says: 'It is nothing to me that what I write should find immediate or general acceptance,' and the sincerity of the statement is beyond question. But it is much to all lovers of poetry that the only surviving exemplar of the great Victorian age of song should be easily accessible to them, and such access is now measurably facilitated by the six volumes into which the contents of the earlier sixteen have been brought together. Even this collection does not include the dramatic works (with the exception of 'Atalanta' and 'Erech-

theus'), but those works are to follow in a series of five more volumes.

The sixteen volumes now reprinted include the two Greek dramas, the three series of 'Poems and Ballads,' the two volumes of Arthurian narratives, 'Songs before Sunrise,' 'Songs of Two Nations,' 'Songs of the Springtides,' 'Studies in Song,' 'A Midsummer Holiday,' 'A Century of Roundels,' 'Astrophel,' 'A Channel Passage,' and the 'Heptalogia.' The last-named collection of parodies is now first acknowledged by Mr. Swinburne, although its authorship has been an open secret from the time of its publication a quarter of a century ago. All these volumes are reprinted with practically no changes. Mr. Swinburne is evidently of the opinion that the product of the creative hour had better be left to speak for itself, that any subsequent tinkering is more likely to mar than to mend the original. For an artist of Mr. Swinburne's type, whose verses are forged at white heat, although with no scamping of the workmanship, this appears to be a just instinct, although it is possible that artists of other types may be well-advised in making amendments at the dictate of the reflective years that supervene. The question is one that admits of no general rule of practice, although a recollection of the 'improvements' that some great poets have made upon their originals incline us to believe that the *labor limæ* so frequently lauded is more likely than not to be a work of futility.

Mr. Swinburne, at least, has had no doubts as far as his own work is concerned, and beyond a few trifling corrections of the most obvious sort, and a few lines added to the 'Heptalogia,' has altered nothing. Allied to the instinct which has held him to this course is that which has impelled him to reprint everything contained in the volumes as first published. He says of the 'Notes' that accompanied and defended the famous first volume of 'Poems and Ballads' that he has 'nothing to retract from them,' and this statement at least implies that he has nothing to retract from the poems themselves, or from any of the poems that have followed them during nearly forty years. Even the poems inspired by political passions that now seem remote to us are all scrupulously reproduced, from the curses heaped upon the third Napoleon and the ninth Pius in the sixties to the denunciation in the eighties of 'the hoary henchman of the gang' who, in the opinion of the poet, sought the undoing of England for the furtherance of his political ambitions. Even if the years have lessened the vehemence of some of these old animosities, they were genuine enough at the time of their expression, and the poet probably feels that to delete them from his work would denote a lack of intellectual integ-

\* THE POEMS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. In six volumes. With portrait. New York: Harper & Brothers.

city. *Litera scripta manet*, and these things are a part of the historical record from which the final judgment pronounced upon nineteenth-century men and affairs will be made up.

In our last issue, something was said of the deeply interesting retrospect which prefaces the first volume of this collected edition. The purpose of the present review is mainly to discuss the contents of 'A Channel Passage and Other Poems,' published in England as a separate new volume, but in this country (thus far at least) only as the final section of the sixth volume of the complete poems. A few of Mr. Swinburne's later poems have seemed to us, as they have appeared from time to time in the reviews, to be unworthy of his genius. Although all these pieces are now reprinted, they are in the company of so many others to which the most capacious critic would find it difficult to take exception, that the impression made by the volume as a whole is that it adds materially to the poet's fame. It maintains as high an average level as is reached by most of the preceding volumes, and it fairly outweighs one or two of them. Its publication is then, absolutely considered, an event of the first importance, or at least of greater importance than could possibly attach to the publication of a new collection by any other known English singer.

The titular poem is accompanied by a date (1855) which would indicate that it was half a century old. But this date must refer to the experience described rather than to the composition of the verses, for 'A Channel Passage' is clearly written in the poet's matured style, and it is inconceivable that it should really have been produced by a boy of eighteen—even by as marvellous a boy as he who wrote 'Hesperia.' A few lines will make this fact sufficiently evident.

'Far eastward, clear of the covering of cloud, the sky  
laughed out into light  
From the rims of the storm to the sea's dark edge with  
flames that were flowerlike and white.  
The leaping and luminous blossoms of live sheet lightning  
that laugh as they fade  
From the cloud's black base to the black waves' brim  
rejoiced in the light they made.  
Far westward, throned in a silent sky, where life was in  
lustrous tune,  
Shone, sweeter and surer than morning or evening, the  
steadfast smile of the moon.  
The limitless heaven that enshrined them was lovelier  
than dreams may behold, and deep  
As life or as death, revealed and transfigured, may shine  
on the soul through sleep.'

'A Channel Passage' is but one of the nature-poems which are scattered with lavish hand throughout this volume. Others of great beauty are 'The Lake of Gaube,' 'Hawthorn Tide,' and 'The High Oaks.'

The remaining contents of the collection (with one notable exception, to be discussed hereafter) fall chiefly within the two categories

of poems inspired by political passion, and poems of a personal or memorial nature. In the first of these categories comes 'A Word for the Navy' (which is an old poem not hitherto reprinted), 'The Commonweal,' 'The Question,' and 'Apostasy' (which date from the home rule controversy of the eighties), the poems on recent happenings in Russia, Greece, and Crete, and a group of pieces occasioned by the war in South Africa. The poems of this group are greatly inferior to Mr. Swinburne's earlier work of similar character, and need not long detain us. The ode to Russia achieved a certain notoriety because of the line

'Night hath none but one red star—Tyrannicide,'

which cost the author many a hard journalistic rap. The verses 'For Greece and Crete' yield these noble lines, which may, however, be over-matched a dozen times by passages in 'Athens.'

'Greece, where only men whose manhood was as godhead  
ever trod,  
Bears the blind world witness yet of light wherewith her  
feet are shod:  
Freedom, armed of Greece, was always very man and  
very God.'

'Now the winds of old that filled her sails with triumph,  
when the fleet  
Bound for death from Asia fled before them stricken,  
wake to greet  
Ships full-winged again for freedom toward the sacred  
shores of Crete.'

The memorial poems now collected include pieces inscribed to Shakespeare, Cromwell, Nelson, Burns, Rabelais, Voltaire, and Dumas, besides personal tributes to Christina Rossetti, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Lord Leighton, G. F. Watts, President Carnot, and Aurelio Saffi. There is also a tender dedication (in the familiar stanza which the poet has made his own for such purposes) to the memory of William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones. These poems have 'the redeeming quality of entire and absolute sincerity' which the author claims for them, besides many other admirable qualities concerning which his own voice is silent, but which the critic is bound also to claim for them. The most important of these poems is the ode to Burns, from which we take the closing stanzas.

'But never, since bright earth was born  
In rapture of the enkindling morn,  
Might godlike wrath and sunlike scorn  
That was and is  
And shall be while false weeds are worn  
Find word like his.

'Above the rude and radiant earth  
That heaves and glows from birth to birth  
In vale and mountain, bright in dearth  
And warm in wealth,  
Which gave his fiery glory birth  
By chance and stealth,

'Above the storms of praise and blame  
That blow with mist his lustrous name,  
His thunderous laughter went and came,  
And lives and flies;  
The roar that follows on the flame  
When lightning dies.



'Earth, and the snow-dimmed heights of air,  
And water winding soft and fair  
Through still sweet places, bright and bare,  
By bent and byre,  
Taught him what hearts within them were:  
But his was fire.'

A word of praise should also be given to the Rabelais roundel, the Carnot sonnet, and the verses in memory of Mrs. Linton, in the simple form of the verses written to the glory of Landor forty years ago.

Among the miscellaneous features of this volume may be noted an ode to 'Music,' some exquisite new songs of childhood, a translation of the Delphic Hymn to Apollo, some lines 'At a Dog's Grave,' and a group of 'Prologues' for certain of the more famous Elizabethan plays. These poems supplement the earlier series of sonnets on the old English dramatists, of which the author says: 'I can hardly remember any task that I ever took more delight in discharging than I felt in the inadequate and partial payment of a lifelong debt to the marvellous and matchless succession of poets who made the glory of our country incomparable for ever by the work they did between the joyful date of the rout of the Armada and the woeful date of the outbreak of the civil war.' The 'Prologues' may be taken as a further instalment toward the payment of the debt thus acknowledged. They and the volume are closed by 'The After-glow of Shakespeare,'—

'Alone of all whose doom is death and birth,  
Shakespeare is lord of souls alive on earth.'

We have left for the close of this review our consideration of the poem which is the crowning glory of the present volume. 'The Altar of Righteousness' is so great a poem that any words of praise would do it but scant justice. It may be briefly described as a companion to the 'Hymn of Man,' and as the final summing-up of the poet's philosophy, the last word in his confession of religious faith. The contrast between the shifting forms of superstition and the veiled central object of all true religious emotion is embodied in the following passage:

'Of cloud and of change is the form of the fashion that  
man may behold of it wrought:  
Of iron and truth is the mystic mid altar, where worship  
is none but of thought.  
No prayers may go up to it, climbing as incense of glad-  
ness or sorrow may climb:  
No rapture of music may rattle the silence that guards  
it, and hears not of time.  
As the winds of the wild blind ages alternate in passion  
of light and of cloud,  
So changes the shape of the veil that enshrouds it with  
darkness and light for a shroud.  
And the winds and the clouds and the stars fall silent,  
and fade out of hearing or sight,  
And the shrine stands fast and is changed not, whose  
likeness was changed as a cloud in the night.'

The body of this poem offers a sort of historical survey of the religious instinct groping its way upward to the light. To the advent of Christianity this lovely tribute is paid:

'Then, soft as the dew of night,  
As the stars of the sundown bright,  
As the heart of the sea's hymn deep,  
And sweet as the balm of sleep,  
Arose on the world a light  
Too pure for the skies to keep.'

A beautiful tribute to St. Theresa occupies a conspicuous place in the poem, and fairly matches the glorification of St. Catherine in the 'Siena' of 'Songs before Sunrise.' Then comes the tale of the gradual undoing of the ecclesiastical perversions of Christianity, with mention of Bruno and Rabelais, and much praise of Shakespeare.

'In him all truth and the glory thereof and the power  
and the pride,  
The song of the soul and her story, bore witness that  
fear had lied.  
All hope, all wonder, all trust, all doubt that knows not  
of fear,  
The love of the body, the lust of the spirit to see and to  
hear,  
All womanhood, fairer than love could conceive or desire  
or adore,  
All manhood, radiant above all heights that it held of  
yore.  
Lived by the life of his breath, with the speech of his  
soul's will awake,  
And the light lit darkness to death whence never the  
dead shall wake.'

The final section of the poem ends as follows:

'All the names wherein the incarnate Lord lived his day  
and died  
Fade from suns to stars, from stars into darkness undes-  
cribed.  
Christ the man lives yet, remembered of man as dreams  
that leave  
Light on eyes that wake and know not if memory bid  
them grieve.  
Fire sublime as lightning shines, and exalts in thunder  
yet,  
Where the battle wields the name and the sword of  
Mahomet.  
Far above all wars and gospels, all ebb and flow of time,  
Lives the soul that speaks in silence, and makes mute  
earth sublime.  
Still for her, though years and ages be blinded and  
bedinned,  
Mazed with lightnings, crazed with thunders, life rides  
and guides the wind.  
Death may live or death may die, and the truth be light  
or night,  
Not for gain of heaven may man put away the rule of  
right.'

With this strain of majestic music in our ears, we close the volume, our gratitude to the poet for his many past gifts strengthened and renewed, our thankfulness deepened for his continued presence in the world of living men.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

'An American Primer,' by Walt Whitman, edited by Mr. Horace Traubel, is published by Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. This manuscript of notes for a projected lecture dates from before the Civil War, but has never before been put into print. It is a very important addition to the library of Whitmania, and the form of publication is most attractive. The same publishers send us, in similar form, 'Walt Whitman's Diary in Canada,' with extracts from other of his diaries and literary note-books, edited by Mr. William Sloane Kennedy. Each volume has a portrait, and the former has some facsimile reproductions of the manuscript.



## STRUGGLES IN THE WORLD OF SUFFERING.\*

In the volume sent forth from the busy office of the secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, those who are interested in benevolent work will find a most instructive and stimulating discussion of 'The Principles of Relief.' The standpoint is that of one who is most familiar with the heroic efforts of private charity to mitigate the sufferings of dependent families. Its author, Mr. Edward T. Devine, is optimistic, and indicates the conditions under which relief may help without pauperizing. But he comes to the practical conclusion that all direct measures will fail unless larger social policies are fostered. The book will help us to give a quantitative value to our vague notions about the standard of living and the minimum wage; and no writer has applied this definite standard to the methods of poor relief more thoroughly. Especially valuable to a student is the analysis of typical relief problems, which enables one to arrive at principles of relief much as a study of court decisions takes one to the heart of legal principles. A brief historical survey of English and American poor laws and methods furnishes a background for the generalizations, and the deductions from the experiments made in connection with such disasters as the Chicago Fire, and industrial distress in periods of crisis, are of permanent value. The field of vision is chiefly that of a charity organizationist, and some important topics,—as state and town relief, child-saving work, care of defectives, and some others,—are lightly touched. The work will be recognized as one of the chief contributions on this vital subject.

Dr. Washington Gladden has written a graceful sketch of the historical development of industrial organizations of society and the tendency to improvement in the lot of wage-earners, in the volume entitled 'Organized Labor and Capital.' Mr. Talcott Williams analyzes with wealth of legal learning the origin of corporations and the ethical and legal principles which regulate appropriate treatment of them. Dr. George Hodges defines and illus-

trates the rights and wrongs of the trade union. Rev. Francis G. Peabody reminds us that the great public is a party in controversy whose interests are paramount and which ultimately holds final power of decision and control. Altogether, the discussion, while rather an interpretation of our situation than the report of primary investigation, is a sane and sensible statement of many of the most essential conclusions of impartial and competent students.

Along the path of thought made familiar by the Socialists, the author of 'Mass and Class, a Survey of Social Divisions,' conducts us to the inevitable conclusion, the coöperative commonwealth. And if the terrible facts cited from reliable sources stood alone; if they represented the main tendency of capitalistic management; if it should prove true that the traders cannot be honest and cannot even construct a moral code; if their domination makes falsehood and oppression necessary,—then the people would greet almost any change, save revolution. Our President has a mind to tame the traders, and make an experiment with constitutional and legal regulation. If his method fail, Mr. Ghent's thorough scheme would have several millions of attentive readers. Meantime, the nation puts the prophet on the upper shelf, and awaits with some patience the trial of less heroic remedies.

Mr. Robert Hunter, in his work on 'Poverty,' disclaims any pretensions to original investigations and novel contributions to knowledge. His materials might be found in the documents and treatises which are cited in his bibliography. Yet it is fair to say that he has coined the crude metal into current form and stamped it with his own personal quality. He has, as agent of charity organizations and settlements, been driven by what he witnessed and experienced to the discovery that individual effort and philanthropic agencies are utterly inadequate to prevent the increase of misery in the absence of a national policy. His descriptions of extreme distress have the vivid color and sharp outline which comes only with direct observation. His statistics of pauperism are confessedly incomplete, and his estimates may be exaggerated; but he has clearly demonstrated the necessity for more thorough investigations by the government than we have yet had. It seems incredible that any human being can read this volume without fixing his purpose to work for a more rational method of dealing with the immigration of defectives, the insurance of unskilled workmen, the municipal provision for playgrounds, and the other sane and practical measures which promise at least some degree of relief. The argument for legal prohibition of child-labor in urban industries is sound and vibrant with patriotic and humane

\* THE PRINCIPLES OF RELIEF. By Edward T. Devine. Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Co.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND CAPITAL. The William T. Bull Lectures for 1904. By Washington Gladden, Talcott Williams, George Hodges, and Francis G. Peabody. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co.

MASS AND CLASS. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. New York: The Macmillan Co.

POVERTY. By Robert Hunter. New York: The Macmillan Co.

WORKING WITH THE PEOPLE. By Charles Sprague Smith. New York: A. Weasels Co.

OUT OF WORK. A Study of Employment Agencies. By Frances A. Kellor. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SEVEN YEARS' HAND. By Richard Free. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

sympathy. Those who simply neglect to read such discussions become participants in the national injustice which threatens our civilization with a new invasion, a veritable deluge of barbarism. It will little avail to promote science, art, and literature, unless adequate measures are taken to select the breeding stock for the nation. At present the tendency is to select the unfit; and the author shows that 'race suicide' is an inevitable consequence of unregulated immigration. His argument on this point deserves special attention.

The director of the People's Institute in New York, which conducts educational work chiefly in the Cooper Union, describes his experiments and sets down certain generalizations in his book entitled 'Working with the People.' Workingmen are deeply interested in those social problems that are concerned with the distribution of wealth; but the 'Classes' up-town will not spend time listening to lectures on such subjects, for they are the happy possessors. Workingmen like discussions rather than sermons, and their interests are wide enough to include music, history, literature, drama, and some religion. Sectarianism in a mixed audience is not tolerated, but a man who can show how the immanent forces of the universe are related to right and happiness on this earth may gain a hearing. Socialism is welcome in such gatherings, because it gives the 'Masses' some chance to control the social machinery which masters their lives. Municipal ownership of public utilities is favored by these audiences.

Miss Frances A. Kellor, in her book entitled 'Out of Work,' has brought together a body of first-hand information about the devices and mysterious ways of employment-agencies and intelligence-offices, which throws much light on the perplexities of housekeepers. Ultimately this investigation will doubtless aid in the amelioration of conditions. The method of securing the facts was one which a detective will admire and which the man of science will commend, for it was marked by shrewdness and exactness. The campaign in which this plucky student is a pioneer will carry terror to the unscrupulous and will help the honest and useful men and women whose function it is to market the commodity of surplus and misplaced labor.

In the volume entitled 'Seven Years' Hard,' a young clergyman of the Church of England tells in fragments of anecdote, with a hint of social philosophy and a little of clerical bias, some of his experiences in a poverty-cursed region of East London. It is not a story and it is not a system of sociology, but a series of snap shots of the life of people ground to earth by

employers, debased by drink and ignorance, and indifferent to art, science, history, morals, and religion. The author is not without his theories of reform,—he would have all land owned by government; all churches united and free from dissension and soup-house bribery; while cultivated people from the West End should reside in the East End and leaven the obdurate lump. In his view, ordinary philanthropy is mockery, a homeopathic pill diluted in a sea of misery; for the 'gift without the giver is bare.'

CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON.

#### BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

*A bachelor  
and his books.*

From 'The Academy' and 'Literature' are gathered together the book-chats written by 'E. G. O.,' the collection bearing the title 'Egompet' (John Lane). A more thorough-going, one might almost say incorrigible, bookman than 'E. G. O.' it would be hard to imagine. Literature, however, is not his calling, as he tells us that he earns his bread somewhere in commercial London, working from ten in the morning until late in the afternoon, with two weeks of vacation in the summer; but reading is his one passion, and it is reading for pleasure solely. In a declaration neither voicing the loftiest ideals nor clothed in immaculate English, he frankly says, 'Life is given us for enjoyment, so I read what I believe I will enjoy.' But his manifest sincerity in all his literary judgments, and his abounding enthusiasm for a wide range of good books make his chapters delightful reading. Qualities and preferences, it is true, he very honestly reveals, that one might wish to be otherwise. For instance, 'that roaring despot, Dr. Johnson,' he likes not at all. But as he repeatedly sings the praises of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'Robinson Crusoe,' and as the way to his heart is through his favorite books, perhaps he will let us call his attention to two familiar anecdotes that ought to soften him toward the worthy Doctor. One day, as Croker tells us, Johnson took Bishop Percy's little girl on his knee and asked her what she thought of 'The Pilgrim's Progress.' The child replied that she had not read it. 'No!' returned the Doctor; 'then I would not give one farthing for you.' Thereupon he set her down and took no further notice of her. Mrs. Piozzi records in her 'Anecdotes' a saying of Johnson's that should delight our book-lover. 'Was there ever yet anything written by mere man,' he asks, 'that was wished longer by its readers, excepting "Don Quixote," "Robinson Crusoe," and "The Pilgrim's Progress"?' 'E. G. O.' is an old bachelor, dried and seasoned, a lover of his pipe and his fire-side, and perhaps in some danger of forgetting that life is more than literature, and that man does not live by books alone. Yet as we are judging him from data furnished by

himself for our entertainment, we must be lenient. We believe him to have a warm human heart, and to be at bottom a right good fellow, whose real name we should like to learn, and whose acquaintance we should like to make.

*The birthplace of Savonarola.*

The city of Ferrara, at one time one of the great centres of Italian culture, at present holds a position of relative unimportance, and so little is heard of it that but few have a definite idea even of its location. But the city that was the birthplace of Savonarola, the home of Ariosto, and the refuge of Tasso, will never be wholly forgotten. Interest in this old Lombard town will doubtless be stimulated by the recently published 'Story of Ferrara,' written by Miss Ella Noyes and included in the 'Medieval Towns' series (Dent-Macmillan). The author devotes about two-thirds of her book to the history of the city, and recounts its troubles and triumphs from its earliest emergence in the seventh century to its great eclipse at the close of the sixteenth. The whole account centres about the ruling family of Este, which came into undisputed control of the city in 1208. To this remarkable line of rulers, typical despots of the wonderful age of the Renaissance, Ferrara owes her greatness and her fame. The story of the various reigns is, as a rule, told in a sympathetic manner; still, the author is not blind to the strange weakness and grossness that seem to have formed a part of the character and culture of the period and tries to present a true picture of Estensi despotism. Her work seems to have this defect, however,—that too much is said of the court and too little of the masses that strove to supply the splendor that is described so well. In the last third of the book we are given a descriptive view of the city, its palaces, pictures, streets, churches, and abbeys. In forming an idea of what remains of Ferrara's greatness, the reader is aided by a number of interesting illustrations drawn by Miss Dora Noyes. The work is written in easy, dignified English, the narrative is interesting, and the historian displays good taste and judgment both in her choice and her rejection of materials. The book is well supplied with poetical quotations from the great Italian masters; but as these are frequently not translated, their presence often detracts from the general interest of the work.

*Pithy essays on literary subjects.*

To say that the substance of Mr. H. W. Boynton's volume entitled 'Journalism and Literature' (Houghton) has appeared, for the most part, in 'The Atlantic Monthly' is enough to indicate that it is made up of serious and suggestive work, though the narrow limits within which the separate essays are confined suggest rather the 'by-product' of literary effort than its main purpose. There is a touch here and there in Mr. Boynton's work that reminds one of Miss Repplier, and one might very successfully pick up his book for 'dozy hour' reading, following the by-paths of thought which his sentences open up or letting them drop to suit the

fancy. It is by no means every writer who will yield results worth while either to desultory or to careful reading, but we think Mr. Boynton has attained to that good fortune. The essay on 'Journalism and Literature,' from which the volume takes its title, attempts no rigid distinction between the two, but admits a great deal of inter-penetration along the lower margin of the latter and the upper margin of the former. The ruthless demands of daily journalism could not keep a Godkin confined wholly within its narrow limits, and on the other hand the many who reach the higher walks of literature through the avenue of journalism are not always successful in leaving the dust of the road wholly behind them. The two functions in their normal development, however, are quite distinct. Literature, properly so called, requires the creative faculty and presents a personal interpretation of life; the business of journalism is to record events and to comment upon them from a more or less rigidly pre-determined point of view. The originality that is the prime condition of success in pure literature is not needed in journalism, and may even be a stumbling block. On the whole, we like the paper on 'American Humor' better than anything else in Mr. Boynton's volume. The author's power of packing a great deal of truth in a few words shows to good effect in his adjudication of certain claims to a seat on the bench of humor. For instance: 'The true humorist cannot help concerning himself with some sort of interpretation of life: Mr. Bangs can.'

*An Ohio regiment in the Civil War.*

The supplying of materials for the future great history of the Civil War goes on unceasingly; and one of the most popular forms taken is that of regimental records. These, like the family genealogies and town annals of New England, while not exactly history, are indispensable to the historian; and the story of a regiment's war achievements has at least symmetrical form,—a true beginning, middle, and end. Those who peruse it with breathless interest are the survivors and their families; the 'general reader' will go through it as he does through the flag-rooms and relic-rooms in the State-house,—with his hat off and his attention only occasionally roused by the mention of a famous name. One of the best recent books in this kind is entitled 'Trials and Triumphs; or, the Record of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry' (McClurg); and its principal author is Captain Hartwell Osborn, who served honorably with the regiment throughout the war. The Fifty-fifth Ohio was recruited in Huron County (of which Norwalk is the county-seat), after the reverses at Bull Run had stirred the North to greater efforts; it had its full share of the campaigns in Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, and of the terrible work at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. This is related with clearness and graphic power by Captain Osborn; and, besides the narrative, the book is unusually complete in regimental statistics, sketches of officers and citizens, and personal notes and recollections of soldiers. Photographs, both 'wartime' and



modern, have been reproduced in profusion, to recall the features of many a comrade; and the work is in every way a real contribution to the literature of the great struggle.

*A scientific biography of Jesus.*

Professor Holtzmann's 'Life of Jesus,' published in Germany in 1901, now appears in an English translation (Macmillan). The book represents an effort to present the trustworthy picture of the life of Jesus that it is felt historical science is under obligation to provide, and the point of view is therefore strictly that of scientific criticism. The work exhibits thorough acquaintance with the sources, Jewish as well as Christian, and with the literature of the subject. Moreover, the writer possesses to a good degree the sympathy and insight necessary for such a task. As sources for the life of Jesus, he recognizes the Synoptic Gospels, or rather their sources, the Gospel of Mark and Matthew's collection of sayings which was used by all three Synoptics. 'The first and best source is always the Collection of Discourses; the next best is the Gospel of Mark' (p. 32). The 'Gospel according to the Hebrews' is reckoned 'one of the primary sources we possess for the life of Jesus' (p. 52). While Professor Briggs is founding his chronology of Jesus's ministry upon John's references to various feasts, Professor Holtzmann is dismissing the fourth Gospel as a mere work of art, and describing the sorry tatters that we possess of the lost 'Gospel according to the Hebrews' as 'certainly equal as a source to the Johannine Gospel in value' (p. 46). Surely the truth lies between these positions. Holtzmann's Greek feeling is clearly at fault when he appeals to the saying of Salome in the lost 'Gospel according to the Egyptians,' 'Then have I done well in that I have not borne children,' for the words may as well be read 'Then had I done well not to bear children?' The contradiction between this fragment and the Synoptic tradition as to Salome (Mt. 27:56, Mk. 15:40) is factitious.

*Memoirs of a French dragoon officer.*

To those interested in that somewhat perplexing conflict known as the War of the Spanish Succession, Mr. Walter C. Horsley's translation of a now little-known French work, which he styles in English 'The Chronicles of an Old Campaigner, 1692-1717' (Dutton), will be welcome. The author of these 'Mémoires,' he tells us, is M. de la Colonie, and nowhere in the book have we come upon his full name, which from other sources we learn to be Jean-Martin de la Colonie. He was a native of Bordeaux, and early entered the service of Maximilian Edward, Elector of Bavaria, and ally of France in the war that resulted in seating Philip of Anjou on the Spanish throne. La Colonie afterward became field-marshal and distinguished himself under Prince Eugene at the siege of Belgrade. Returning to Bordeaux and to private life after the stirring events of this chronicle, he devoted himself to historical studies and published, besides the book under discussion, a 'Curious History of

the Town and Province of Bordeaux.' His literary output seems to have met with considerable favor, as several editions of the 'Mémoires' appeared in his lifetime. Mr. Horsley names Brussels, 1737, as the place and date of the first publication of this work; but we find record of an earlier edition, apparently the first one, issued at Frankfurt in 1730. The book is pre-eminently for military men, being devoted to the details of battles and sieges, of marches and counter-marches. Other readers will find it tiresomely prolix. Both translator and printer appear to have done their work well. Portraits, plans of battles, and a copious index are duly provided.

*The problems of Modern Industrialism.*

In the preface to Mr. Frank L. McVey's 'Modern Industrialism' (Appleton), the author confesses that it were indeed a bold task to consider such an inclusive subject within a single volume. He confines himself, therefore, to showing, first, the essential elements of the industrial history in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany; second, to pointing out some of their complications; and, third, to discussing certain consequent problems of administration. The reader is initiated into the discussion through a survey of the subject, a general comparison of the methods of production at various times and in different places. He is then shown particularly the industrial changes which have taken place within the three countries which the author purposes to consider. Thence he is led through a more detailed and extremely interesting account of present industrial conditions, and the institutions which are the outcome of them. Logically, questions arise as to the correction of certain evils, and solutions are clearly and concisely offered from the point of view of State interference, regulation, and government ownership. Mr. McVey's conclusion as to present conditions, especially in the United States, are somewhat ominous; and yet his outlook for the future can be considered in no way pessimistic. His book, on account of its fairness and balance, deserves to be widely read; and it can hardly fail to create in its readers a livelier interest in industrial conditions.

*Animal stories by an Indian.*

Mr. Charles A. Eastman's 'Red Hunters and the Animal People' (Harper) is likely at first to be a little disappointing, it is so plain, so lacking in art or artifice. After Mr. Long and Mr. Thompson-Seton, it is like bread-and-butter after desert. But it nearly, if not quite, justifies the simile, for if the reader sustains his interest long enough his taste will approve the rather homely fare. Mr. Eastman, as is well known, is an educated Sioux Indian, but he does not pose, even upon that vantage-ground. That it is a vantage-ground, however, is sufficiently clear. Familiarity with the wild tribes has doubtless bred in him some coolness with regard to cracking bones and flowing blood; but it has not bred cruelty. The Indian—at least the good Indian—believes that he should not kill unless he needs food. He thinks that 'all the tribes of earth

have some common feeling,' and he is not ashamed to go to the beaver and the wild-cat, the bear and the deer, to consider their ways and be wise. He shares his catch with the wolf that has pointed out the prey, and spares the mountain ewe and her lamb. He remains friends with the eagle that has saved his life, and for the sake of that friendship he never kills one of the eagle-folk. He smokes the pipe of peace over his fallen enemy the grizzly, and leaves handfuls of cut tobacco beside the two elk who have fought to the finish, 'returning to camp empty-handed out of respect for the brave dead.' 'And who is the grandfather of these silent people?' he asks. 'Is it not the Great Mystery? For they know the laws of their life so well! They must have for their Maker our Maker. Then they are our brothers!' This spirit of understanding and of awe lifts Mr. Eastman's stories, plain as they are, far above the ordinary in interest and significance.

An English monarch's adventures.

'The Adventures of King James II. of England' (Longmans) is the title of a work by an unnamed author, but with an introduction by the Right Rev. F. A. Gasquet, D.D. The work is slightly tinged with a Catholic bias, but is on the whole very fair in its statement of events and impartial, if sometimes original, in its judgment of men. The life of James II., heretofore little known save for the three years he was King, furnishes many striking situations, and of these the author has made the most, placing special emphasis on James's adventures in the armies of Turenne and Condé, his services as head of the English navy, and his genuine religious conviction, centred at first in allegiance to the established church, later to Catholicism. The customary judgment of history that James II. had much less real ability than his brother as a ruler, is here denied, and in fact Charles II. is throughout regarded as a trifler, swept unresistingly along by the current. The book is in no sense a history, but is rather a characterization, the reader's knowledge of leading political events being taken for granted. This is in some slight degree confusing at times, but the fault is more than compensated for by a wealth of intimate anecdote not permissible in a more formal history. The value of the book is much increased by the inclusion of several beautiful portraits.

Facts for the collector of old furniture.

In his book entitled 'How to Collect Old Furniture' (Macmillan) Mr. Frederick Litchfield has supplemented his more exhaustive and theoretical history of antique furniture with a practical appendix treating only the comparatively modern kinds of old furniture, such as the collector of ordinary means might wish to identify or to purchase. This limitation excludes everything earlier than the sixteenth century, as well as the magnificent pieces of later periods in which only the millionaire collector or the museum would have an acquisitive interest, and centres attention on the domestic furniture of the last three hundred years,—Renaissance, French, Ital-

ian, Dutch, and particularly English. Mr. Litchfield offers numerous hints, cautions, and suggestions, calculated to put the reader on his guard and assist him in making intelligent choice in purchasing; and a glossary of technical terms used in connection with furniture will enable him to consult catalogues and written descriptions of old furniture intelligently. The numerous cuts are with a few exceptions from photographs of examples to be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

#### NOTES.

A selection of representative editorials from the files of the New York 'Sun' during the past twenty years will be published shortly by Mr. Robert Grier Cooke in a volume entitled 'Casual Essays of The Sun.'

'Cambridge Sketches' is the title of a forthcoming volume by Mr. Frank Preston Stearns, made up of essays dealing with life and character in the famous New England university town. The J. B. Lippincott Co. will publish the book this spring.

The English 'Who's Who' for 1905, published by the Messrs. Macmillan, is the fifty-seventh annual issue of that important book of reference. The volume is now eighteen hundred pages thick, plus another hundred pages of prefatory and advertising matter.

A new collection of Mr. Owen Seaman's inimitable parodies will be published shortly by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. 'A Harvest of Chaff' is the title of the book, and among Mr. Seaman's victims are Wordsworth, Browning, Byron, Morris, Richard Wagner, and Mr. Austin.

'Seven Lamps for the Teacher's Way,' published by Messrs. Ginn & Co., is a reprint of an address given not long before his death by the late Frank A. Hill. In response to a considerable demand it has now been produced in booklet form, with a biographical sketch written by Mr. Ray Greene Huling.

Three new volumes in the charming 'Caxton Thin Paper Classics,' imported by the Messrs. Scribner, are the following: Swift's 'Journal to Stella,' with other writings relating to Stella and Vanessa; 'The Travels of Marco Polo the Venetian,' in Marsden's translation, revised by Thomas Wright; and Rossetti's 'Early Italian Poets,' including the 'Vita Nuova' of Dante.

'The Holy Roman Empire,' by Mr. James Bryce, is republished by the Macmillan Co. in a new edition, enlarged and revised throughout, with a chronological table of events, and three maps. It is now forty years since the first appearance of this work, and its qualities of sterling historical judgment and masterly philosophical condensation seem likely to keep it a standard work for at least another forty years.

'The Napoleon Myth,' by Mr. Henry Ridgely Evans, is described as 'an occult study,' and is a curious contribution to the history of the Napoleonic legend. It is accompanied by a translation of the 'Grand Erratum,' in which Jean-Baptiste Pères, writing in 1827, disproved the existence of Napoleon, a few years after the publication of Whately's 'Historic Doubts.' The Open Court Publishing Co. sends us this extremely interesting book.

## TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

March, 1905.

Alchemy, Later Day of. William C. Morgan. Harper.  
 Arbitration, International. John B. Moore. Harper.  
 Balkans, What People Read in the. Rev. of Revs.  
 Civil Service under Roosevelt. W. B. Shaw. Rev. of Revs.  
 Czar's Soliloquy, The. Mark Twain. No. American.  
 Employees, Uplifting. Lawrence Lewis. World's Work.  
 Employers' Policies. Charles W. Elliot. Harper.  
 Farmer, Government and the New. World's Work.  
 Government Education in Europe. F. A. Vanderlip. Scrib.  
 Hudson River, The. Marie Van Vorst. Harper.  
 Inauguration Ball, The First. Galliard Hunt. Century.  
 Indian Types, Portraits of. G. B. Grinnell. Scribner.  
 Industrial Life in France. World's Work.  
 Italian Recollections. Mary K. Waddington. Scribner.  
 La Follette, Rise of. Walter Wellman. Rev. of Revs.  
 Lamb Letters, Some New. W. Carew Hazlitt. Harper.  
 Lancelot, Guinevere, Arthur. Julia Magruder. N. Amer.  
 Lifeboats, Recent Types of. Rev. of Revs.  
 Merchant Marine Investigation, The. No. American.  
 Northwest, Political Movements in the. Rev. of Revs.  
 Painting, Primitive. John La Farge. McClure.  
 Panama Canal,—Why it Should not be Sea-Level. N. Am.  
 Passive Resistance Movement in England. No. American.  
 Peace, Preserving the World's. World's Work.  
 Philadelphia and American Art. H. S. Morris. Century.  
 Port Arthur, New Siege Warfare at. Century.  
 Postmasters, Deficient. Henry A. Castle. McClure.  
 Post Office, The. R. R. Bowker. Rev. of Revs.  
 Railroads, English,—Why they are Safe. World's Work.  
 Rate-making, Danger of Government. No. American.  
 Roosevelt and Tiberius Gracchus. C. S. Dana. N. Amer.  
 Russia, Outlook for Reform in. D. B. Macgowan. Century.  
 Russia, Uprising in. V. G. Simkhovitch. World's Work.  
 Russian Autocracy, Doom of. E. J. Dillon. Rev. of Revs.  
 Russian Monastery Prisons. E. J. Dillon. Harper.  
 Russian Reform, Outlook for. D. B. Macgowan. Century.  
 Santo Domingo and the U. S. J. B. Moore. Rev. of Revs.  
 Saxon, Backward Trail of. John Fox, Jr. Scribner.  
 Science, A Wonder-worker of. W. S. Harwood. Century.  
 Soul, Immortality of. J. H. Hyslop. No. American.  
 Stock-Market,—How it Reflects Values. No. American.  
 Strategy and Seamanship. J. B. Connolly. Scribner.  
 Subway 'Deal', The. Ray S. Baker. McClure.  
 Surgery, Modern. Samuel H. Adams. McClure.  
 Tariff Situation, International Aspect of our. No. Amer.  
 Tibet, Into. Percival Landon. World's Work.  
 Treaty-Making Power. S. M. Cullom. No. American.  
 Venezuela, Crisis in. G. M. L. Brown. World's Work.  
 Volga, Three Days on the. T. Bentley Mott. Scribner.  
 Wales, Religious Revival in. W. T. Stead. Rev. of Revs.  
 Washington's Civic Awakening. Max West. Rev. of Revs.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

[The following list, containing 61 titles, includes books received by THE DIAL since its last issue.]

## BIOGRAPHY AND MEMOIRS.

CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, and the Reorganization of the Empire and the Triumph of the Church. By John B. Firth. Illus., 12mo, pp. 368. 'Heroes of the Nations.' G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.35 net.  
 THE KAISER AS HE IS; or, The Real William II. By Henri de Noussance; trans. from the French by Walter Littlefield. 12mo, pp. 257. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25 net.  
 COVENTRY PATMORE. By Edmund Gosse. Illus., 12mo, uncut, pp. 213. 'Literary Lives.' Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1. net.  
 SYDNEY SMITH. By George W. E. Russell. 12mo, gilt top, uncut, pp. 242. 'English Men of Letters.' Macmillan Co. 75 cts. net.  
 HERMANN THE GREAT. By H. J. Burlingame. Illus., 12mo, pp. 298. Laird & Lee. Paper, 25 cts.

## HISTORY.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart. New and cheaper edition; in 3 vols., with photogravure portrait, 8vo, gilt tops. Longmans, Green & Co. \$6. net.

BREAKING THE WILDERNESS: The Story of the Conquest of the Far West. By Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. Illus. in color, etc., large 8vo, gilt top, pp. 361. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50 net.

THE CONQUEST OF THE SOUTHWEST: The Story of a Great Spoilation. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illus., 12mo, pp. 293. 'Expansion of the Republic Series.' D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50 net.

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